

A MATTER OF DOLLARS AND SENSE

It's sense to smoke a really good cigar-- It's dollars to get it for 5 cents.

YOU benefit by this.

The tobacco in the

Tom Keene cigar is the only genuine Vuelta stock ever grown on American soil.

Bondy & Lederer are the FIRST and ONLY cigar manufacturers to produce this result. No one ever attempted such enterprise before. It is new in the tobacco growing world. The saving of importation duty alone makes it possible to sell a cigar of this peculiar Vuelta coffee-like taste for a nickel.



Some reason,--
a plain state-
ment of facts--
a significant,
unqualified
endorsement.

The Tom Keene is pure Vuelta in every acceptance of the term, and critical smokers will immediately realize it. The delicate, but positive character of taste peculiar to Vuelta is plainly evident to everyone in smoking it. It is so noticed in this flavor that we have had occasion to prosecute several dealers for selling the Tom Keene as a 10-cent cigar. These suits were instituted because we do not wish dealers to frustrate the purpose of our advertising, which is to inform the people that a genuine Vuelta filled cigar can be had for 5 cents, under the name of Tom Keene.

STATEMENT BY THE PEREGOY AND MOORE CO.

We wish to state to the public that in all our experience of cigar handling we have never seen a brand so exceptionally praised as the Tom Keene. We wish to add that of our knowledge its popularity is well founded and well deserved. It is to our knowledge the best grade of cigar we have ever known to be sold for 5 cents.

(Signed,) THE PEREGOY & MOORE CO.

HERSHBERGER & ANNABEL, Distributors to Dealers 315 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. Old Phone 718 New Phone 931

OPENING OF THE ALASKA SEASON

Busy Season in Placer Fields Promised

NOT SO MANY PEOPLE

Are Going North as in Previous Springs

Seattle, June 2.—The departure from this port this week for Cape Nome of the American steamer Portland marks the opening of what promises to be a busy season of operations for the placer fields of the Seward peninsula of Alaska. The Portland is the first sailing this season of the Nome fleet, a fleet which comprises fifteen ocean going steamers, with an aggregate capacity for carrying 2,500 passengers and 25,000 tons of cargo, and more than a dozen sailing vessels of various rigs and sizes. All of the rest of these will get away from here between now and June 15, and while a few of them will make but one voyage, by far the larger number will remain on the Nome run all season, making from three to five voyages each. It is well within the limits of conservatism to estimate that the vessels of this fleet will carry to Nome during the season of open navigation 5,000 passengers and 75,000 tons of freight.

According to present indications, the passenger movement to Nome this season will be smaller than that of any previous season since the big rush of 1898, when no less than 20,000 people from all parts of the world were landed on the beach. But despite the smaller passenger movement placer mining operations will be carried on on a much larger scale; for machinery will be substituted for manual labor, and hydraulic operations with plants costing hundreds of thousands of dollars will take the place of the cradle and the sluice box heretofore in general use. The larger Nome operators seem unanimous in the belief that this season will be the largest in the production of gold the district has ever seen.

The Nome gold fields were discovered by wandering prospectors in the fall of 1898. There was a small movement of prospectors into the country early in 1899, and these practically all made good money on the creeks. Later that season it was discovered that the sandy beaches contained rich placer deposits. A few men took out as high as \$5,000 each, and a score as high as \$15,000, while several hundred returned that fall to Seattle with upwards of \$1,000 in gold dust.

It was this large number of men who "struck it" that made Nome so popular a camp for the stampede of 1900. The steamers carried thousands of gold seekers, while thousands of others, unable to get accommodations, were left behind. But the season of 1899 had practically exhausted the beach diggers. The beach sands for more than twenty miles had

been all panned over, some of it two or three times, and a man was lucky if he was able by working hard for ten hours to earn enough to buy food for the day. Many of the more valuable creek claims had been re-staked during the winter and disputes arose as to titles. These difficulties prevented extensive operations on the creek claims that season.

In 1901 many of the disputes were settled. But labor was extremely high, and the handling of large quantities of gravel proved extremely expensive. Accordingly many of the large operators devoted their energy to the construction of extensive hydraulic plants. Then, too, the season was short, for these reasons the production of gold in the Nome district, which had amounted to \$5,000,000 in 1899, and to \$4,500,000 in 1900, fell to \$2,500,000 in 1901.

In 1902 construction of hydraulic plants was continued on an even more extensive scale, and, as many operators carried on large mining operations in addition, the production of the district again rose to upwards of \$4,000,000. This year the mining operations, with many of the hydraulic plants completed, will surpass those of previous years.

Meanwhile other placer finds of Alaska have begun to attract a large share of attention. The discoveries on Candle Creek and other branches of the Keweenaw River on the Arctic side of the peninsula in 1901 were extensively exploited last season, as they will be again this year. The Precipice Creek diggings will be worked again this season. The Narina and State Creek finds in the interior from Valdez are looking more promising each year, and large shipments of machinery and supplies are being freighted into them for use this season. But the greatest amount of attention will be given to the fact which is being paid to the Tanana River. Gold was found there three years ago, but the richness and extent of the deposits came to be appreciated only last fall.

The Klondike country continues in business at the old stand. The Tanana stories threatened at one time last winter to depopulate the country, but nevertheless the winter working has been carried on actively, and the piles of gravel thrown up for the spring washing are much larger than, if not quite so rich, as those of preceding seasons. Within the past six years the Klondike has produced approximately one hundred million dollars worth of gold, and the production last year was only slightly below that of the best seasons.

An idea of the value of the Alaska trade to Seattle may be conveyed by a reference to the Treasury Department's statistics of the coast shipping. These statistics show that for the nine months ending with March the exports from the Pacific coast ports to Alaska amounted to \$4,200,000, and that of these exports six-sevenths went from San Francisco. The same statistics show that importations of Alaska gold from the district for the nine months amounted to \$1,100,000, while the importations of foreign or Klondike gold amounted to \$199,963.31.

WAS BAD WRECK.

Passenger Train Goes Over Forty-Foot Embankment.

Santa Barbara, Calif., June 2.—Nearly thirty persons were injured, according to a report received today by the falling of a four-coach of the Southern Pacific southbound overland limited passenger train down a forty foot embankment into the Pacific ocean, Sunday night.

The derailment occurred near Rincon, where the tracks run along a high cliff overlooking the ocean. Word was sent to Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, and a special train went to Rincon. The more severely injured were taken to

Santa Barbara, but the slightly injured were taken to Los Angeles. Many passengers were wedged under the cars, but the coaches were partly floated by the sea so the persons were not crushed fatally.

O. W. Grady, of Lawton, O. T., was on the ill-fated train.

It is believed that the rails spread as the locomotive was passing over them. Several cars left the track, but did not go down the bank.

MORE WORKERS GO OUT.

Strike in Pennsylvania Extends to Hosiery Mills.

Philadelphia, June 2.—The strike of textile workers of Philadelphia for a 55-hour work week spread to the hosiery mills, tying up the textile industry tighter than it has been since the great suspension was inaugurated. Fully 8,000 persons joined the already large army of idle workers. Most of these were men and children employed in the hosiery mills of the Kensington district. This class of workers are unorganized, but they decided to join the ranks of the unionists in their strike.

It is probable that most of the women and children will be organized and efforts to bring out the workers in other hosiery plants will be made.

It was given out by the executive board of the workers tonight that ten additional firms had agreed to give their employees the 55-hour week. This makes 29 firms that have conceded the demands. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 persons are now working under the conditions demanded by the unionists of the 43 branches of the textile industry affected by the strike. The leaders of the strikers express confidence that the workers will win their fight and point to the fact that the firms are agreeing to the demands of the union. The managers declare that they will close down their establishments indefinitely before submitting to the union.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Jett and White Cases Taken to Morgan County.

Jackson, Ky., June 2.—A change of venue has been granted in the Jett and White cases to Morgan county under Judge Kenner, and the trial set for June 23.

Commonwealth Attorney Byrd introduced the motion to change the trial of Jett and White from the murder of James R. Marcum and the case against Jett for judicial district on the ground that there is such a state of lawlessness existing in Breathitt county that a fair trial can not be had in this district. The motion was made under section 1112 of the laws of the state of Kentucky. Judge Redwine said that under this statute the defense has no right to be heard on the motion and he thought the motion should be granted. Fulton French, for the defense, insisted on being heard and declared that the prisoners could have a fair trial here, but Judge Redwine refused to hear him further. Judge Redwine then ordered the case to Morgan circuit court and trial set for June 23. This is Judge Kenner's court and is at West Liberty, seven miles from Adair. Col. Williams was then ordered to convey the prisoners back to jail.

Judge Redwine's brother is prosecuting attorney of Morgan county.

The night passed quietly, with shooting in the outskirts of the town, but some in the vicinity of the jail or camp. Scout-parties under Captain Clement and Lieutenant Evans, under orders from Col. Williams to capture the searchlight, if

seen, reported at daylight that nothing had been seen of the light. Curtis, Jett and White were interviewed this morning. Both were apparently in difficulty as to the result of the motion for a change of venue, their entire attention being taken by a game of cards which was being played.

The change of venue is satisfactory to the defense, but the friends of Marcum would have preferred a place out of the mountain district on account of the danger to witnesses. Commonwealth Attorney Byrd and the attorneys assisting in prosecution of Jett and White cases have decided to go into court tomorrow and contest Judge Redwine's order changing the trial of the case to Morgan county.

Col. Williams has had a conference with Judge Redwine and will make no decision regarding the removal of the trial or disposition of troops until tomorrow. He will await and hear the result of the motion of the prosecution asking that the trial be held in other than Morgan county.

BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Machen's Case Will Be Presented There Today.

Washington, June 2.—The investigation of affairs at the postoffice department is proceeding as rapidly as possible and the investigating officials hope to close their inquiries by August 1. Postmaster General Payne said today that all the salient points of the investigation probably would be disposed of by the end of this month, but that the result of the work might continue for a considerable time. The only development at the department today was the promulgation of a letter from former Assistant Postmaster Perry S. Heath, who answers the charges made by Mr. Tulloch. The go-between, who is said to have been in transactions which led to the arrest of Augustus W. Machen, the superintendent of the free delivery system, are understood to be members of a firm of Toledo, O., the former home of Machen. Although it is known authoritatively that there are several parties whose arrest may be decided on at any time, Postmaster General Payne said that so far as he is advised, no immediate arrests are in contemplation.

The preliminary hearing of Mr. Machen before a United States commission which is scheduled for next Friday, may be rendered unnecessary unless the grand jury should report an indictment against him. The case will be presented to that body tomorrow, when a number of witnesses subpoenaed by the government, will make their appearance. An indictment would relieve the government from the necessity of disclosing its evidence prior to the trial of the case in court and would require the nearest of Machen on a bench warrant and the furnishing of fresh bonds of the case. United States Attorney Targert and Inspector Mayer of Chicago, who worked up most of the evidence, are in close consultation, arranging for the presentation of the case to the grand jury. The postmaster general, soon after the president's return to Washington, will report to him informally the work that has been done.

Bluejay Robbed Mail Box, Carrying Letters to Field.

Berlin, June 1.—Finding that a letter-box at Freiburg had no letters in it for over three weeks, the suspicions of the local postman were aroused. He examined the box and found a bluejay nested within.

In the corner of a ploughed field near were discovered the three weeks' letters, which the jay had carried off as soon as they were posted.

TO WATCH THE BABIES' HEALTH

Organization to Reduce Number of Infant Deaths

TENEMENT BABIES INDEXED

Malady Looked up and Prescription Sent Mothers

Dr. Lederer, President of the Board of Health, is directing the organization of a system which, it is believed, will afford great relief during the coming summer to the infant population of New York. This system will include a street index of all babies less than one year old in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, a record of the food they eat, and the various causes of sickness among them. As young babies are fed almost entirely on milk, which, when impure, invariably leads to illness, much attention will be given to the milk supply for the tenements. Briefly, Dr. Lederer has planned to reduce to a minimum these diseases which are grouped together under the general term of "summer complaints," and which are the cause of great infant mortality in the tenement districts.

Already the index of 20,000 infants has been made this morning having been formed since January 1—but the records will be carried back to October of last year. In the case of each infant, the name, date of birth, number of birth certificate, the number of the house in which it lives, and the name and nativity of its father, have been written on a card, and to the father will be sent a circular describing in simple terms the proper method of caring for babies in hot weather. The circular will be printed in English, German, Italian and Yiddish.

The city will be laid out in districts, and to each district one or more inspectors will be assigned. It will be the duty of the inspectors to visit continually all children under their charge, and where children are sick to make immediate reports of the cases. In his reports the inspector will state whether the child has been nursed by its mother or whether it has been fed on loose or bottled milk. He will also state the amount of each feeding, the air space of the living room, whether the rooms are clean and the child well cared for, and whether raw fruit has been given to the infant. The Health Board has in its employ six physicians who are specialists in the diseases of children, and these men will take charge of cases reported by inspectors. The doctors will report on the family history of the infant from a medical standpoint, the character of the sickness, the treatment, and the kind of food which the infant has been taking.

Physicians are well aware that children who suffer from summer complaints are not the ones nursed by their mothers. The circular, therefore, tells the tenement mother to nurse her infant, if possible, and

if she cannot nurse it, to use fresh milk prepared according to directions which will be sent on application. Condensed milk and prepared foods are down as injurious. Instruction as to the hours of feeding, the proper method of clothing infants in hot weather, and the importance of cleanliness, are some other things given in the circular.

The Health Department realizes that it is not always possible for mothers to buy pure milk, and this summer milk inspectors will be more rigid than ever. In this connection, Dr. Lederer said today:

"Up to within a year or two, inspection of milk was conducted for the detection of adulteration only—that is, to discover whether the milk had been watered or skimmed. The science of bacteriology has taught us that other things should be looked into. The amount of bacteria in milk is an index of the cleanliness, and cleanliness in milk depends on the condition of the stable or dairy, the way utensils are cared for, transportation facilities, and the methods of handling in the city."

One year ago our inspectors began taking the temperature of milk as sold in stores. In many cases the milk had not been kept in a cool place, and by afternoon there was a great increase in bacteria, thus showing deterioration. Such milk is unfit for infant feeding, and accounts for the high mortality among them. Then we followed the matter to the stables and dairies, and found that only 5 per cent of the milk used in New York was produced within our jurisdiction. The transportation facilities were bad, and we of the railroad to put on special refrigerator cars.

"We were able to tell the farms from which the milk came by the marks on the cans. When milk from certain farms seemed to be impure, inspectors were sent to those farms to begin an educational movement. Often they could see at a glance where the trouble lay—it may have been unclean walls or ceiling in the dairy, or wooden chairs used for milking. The work of the inspectors was valuable, and in many cases met with a hearty response. Often they were able to prove to the farmer that by using proper means he could produce better milk, and therefore sell it for more money."

"We expect to extend this work during the summer by means of an additional appropriation. The enforcement of some of our regulations have appeared hard-ship, particularly the one forbidding the sale of milk in stores connected with bedrooms. Hundreds of such places have been changed. The old system was bad, because milk will always sour, and when sold near the door of a living room becomes contaminated."

In spite of all precautions adulterated and impure milk is continually coming to New York. The experiment was made two months ago of having milk raised, as the collecting of samples is called, on Sunday. The result was surprising, for out of 142 samples only 44 were above the legal requirement, according to tests made at the laboratory of the Department of Health. These weeks ago another raid was made, 124 samples being taken, and out of this number only 15 were found to be wholesome. The Sunday raids showed clearly that dealers were taking advantage of the lax inspection on this day by reducing, watering, and adulterating milk to a greater extent than was done on week days.

Dr. Lederer will seek co-operation with all charitable institutions which are interested in supplying pure milk to the poor, and this fact leads to a short description of the work which will be done by two such organizations.

The extremely valuable deposits established by Nathan Straus for the dis-

tribution of pasteurized milk will this summer, as heretofore, help Dr. Lederer in his work. Stations will be located in Central, Tompkins, Battery, and City Hall Parks, in the tenement districts, and all the recreation places. Physicians of the Health Department and charity workers are provided with books of coupons, each coupon being a gratuitous order for five six-ounce bottles of milk. These orders will be honored at any station, and in addition doctors' prescriptions will be honored. At request of the Board of Education milk depots will be established in some of the vacation schools.

The value of pasteurized milk is shown in the records of the Infant Asylum at Randall's Island. In 1897 the death rate among the waifs picked up in the streets of New York and taken to this hospital was 44.36. A year later a pasteurizing plant was installed and the death rate dropped to 25.84 per cent. In 1901 it was 18.97.

Mr. Straus proposes to increase his plant for the preparation of milk and is now looking for a site on which a new laboratory may be built.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association, also, through five kitchens located in crowded sections of the city, dispenses pure milk to the poor upon requisition signed by physicians of dispensaries, schools and settlement workers, and agents of charitable organizations. The Diet Kitchen has been in existence for thirty years, and during the year 1902 the total number of patients ministered to was 24,214, nearly 1,200 in excess of the previous year. Requisitions made on the kitchen numbered 24,200, and there were given out 45,197 quarts of milk, in addition to farinaceous foods and bread.

Only the highest quality of milk is sent out by the kitchen, and doctors, knowing this, obtain it for tuberculous patients, babies, fever cases, and for old and feeble persons. The New York Diet Kitchen Association has a small endowment fund, but it depends mainly on voluntary subscriptions, and it is now in urgent need of money. The treasurer is Mrs. Joseph W. Tilden, at No. 6 west Thirty-fifth street.

COTTON BUYERS IN SOUTH.

Southern Mills Disposing of Surplus Stock at Neat Profit.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—Prominent millionaires from different sections of the country have been in this city for several days buying up all the cotton from the local mills they can get. One cotton mill sold part of its supply with a net profit of \$10,000. Purchasers offer considerable profit over net prices paid, as they can not get cotton to supply the demand from southern mills. Cotton in states and can only be gotten from mills that have a supply in hand.

JOHN BULL GETS WRIGHT.

Supreme Court Refuses to Grant Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Washington, June 1.—The United States supreme court has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Wright, the financial operator, who is in custody in New York awaiting extradition on charges made in England. The opinion affirms the decision of the United States court for the southern district of New York.

Houston, Tex., June 1.—Congressman T. H. Bell, representing the Eighth Texas district, has made public his intention of resigning his seat, due to the press of the private business. The resignation is to take effect November 4. This will give ample opportunity for holding primaries and a special election. There are already several candidates announced, and others are considering the matter.